Carolinian.

...in the species, have the appearance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.
Dr. Channing.

[BY JOHN ... SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY OCTOBER 21, 1833. [VOL. XIV ....NO. 698.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published ... at three dollars per annum, if paid within the year; or three dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; or four dollars if not paid within the year. No subscription will be discontinued ... but at the option of the Editor. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.—Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

POLITICAL.

EXTRACTS

From the Address to the People, which accompanied the Virginia Resolutions of 1798.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Unwilling to shrink from our representative responsibility, conscious of the purity of our motives, but acknowledging your right to supervise our conduct, we invite your serious attention to the emergency which dictated the subjoined resolutions.—While we disdain to alarm you by ill-founded jealousies, we recommend an investigation, guided by coolness of wisdom, and a decision bottomed on firmness, but tempered with moderation.

It would be perfidious in those entrusted with the GUARDIANSHIP OF THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY, and acting under the solemn obligation of the following oath: "I do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States," not to warn you of encroachments, which, though clothed with the pretext of necessity, or disguised by arguments of expediency, may yet establish precedents which may ultimately devote a generous and unsuspicious people to all the consequences of usurped power.

Encroachments springing from a Government WHOSE ORGANIZATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT CO OPERATION OF THE STATES, furnish the strongest incitements upon the State Legislatures to watchfulness, and impose upon them the strongest obligation TO PRESERVE UNIMPAIRED THE LINE OF PARTITION.

The *acquiescence of the States* under *infractions* of the Federal *Compact*, would either beget a speedy consolidation, by precipitating the State Governments into impotency and contempt; or prepare the way for a revolution, by a repetition of these infractions, until the people are aroused to appear in the majesty of their strength. It is to avoid these calamities, that we exhibit to the people the momentous question, whether the Constitution of the United States shall yield to a construction, which defies every restraint, and overwhelms the best hopes of republicanism.

Exhortations to disregard domestic usurpation until foreign danger shall have passed, is an artifice which may be forever used; because the possessors of power, who are the advocates for its extension, can ever create national embarrassments, to be successively employed to soothe the people into sleep, whilst that power is swelling, silently, secretly, and fatally. Of the same character are insinuations of a foreign influence, which seize upon a laudable enthusiasm against danger from abroad, and distort it by an unnatural application, so as to blind your eyes against danger at home.

The Sedition Act presents a scene which was never expected by the early friends of the Constitution. It was then admitted, that the *State sovereignties were only diminished by powers specifically enumerated*, or necessary to carry the specified powers into effect. Now Federal authority is deduced from *implication*, and from the existence of State law, it is inferred that Congress possess a similar power of legislation; whence Congress will be endowed with a power of legislation in all cases whatsoever, and the States will be stripped of every right reserved, by the concurrent claims of a paramount Legislature.

The Sedition Act is the offspring of these tremendous pretensions, which inflict a death wound on the sovereignty of the States.

For the honor of American understanding, we will not believe that the people have been allured into the adoption of the Constitution, by an affectation of defining powers, whilst the preamble would admit a construction which would arrest the *will of Congress* into a power paramount in all cases, and therefore limited in none. On the contrary, it is evident that the objects for which the Constitution was ordained were deemed attainable only by a particular enumeration and specification of each power granted to the Federal Government, reserving all others to the people, or to the States. And yet it is in vain we search for any specified power embracing the right of legislation against the freedom of the press.

Had the States been deprived of their sovereignty by the generality of the pre... had the Federal Government ... with whatever they should ... instrumental towards union, ... amicability, common defence, general welfare, and the preservation of liberty, nothing could have been more frivolous ... than an enumeration of powers.

All the preceding arguments against a deficiency of constitutional power in Congress apply to the Alien Act, and this Act is liable to other objections peculiar to itself. If a suspicion that aliens are dangerous, constitute the justification of that power exercised over them by Congress, then a similar suspicion will justify the exercise of a similar power over natives. Because there is nothing in the Constitution distinguishing between the power of a State to permit the residence of natives and aliens. It is, therefore, a right originally possessed, and never surrendered by the respective States, and which is rendered dear and valuable to Virginia, because it has assailed through the bosom of the Constitution, and because her peculiar situation renders the easy admission of artizans and laborers an interest of vast importance.

But this bill contains other features, still more alarming and dangerous. It dispenses with the trial by jury; it violates the judicial system; it confounds legislative, executive, and judicial powers; it punishes without trial; and it bestows upon the President despotic power over a numerous class of men. Are such measures consistant with our constitutional principles? And will an accumulation of power so extensive, in the hands of the Executive, over aliens, secure to natives the blessings of republican liberty?

If measures can mould Governments, and if an uncontrolled power of construction is surrendered to those who administer them their progress may be easily foreseen and their end easily foretold. A lover of monarchy, who opens the treasures of corruption, by distributing emolument among devoted partizans, may at the same time be approaching his object, and deluding the people with professions of republicanism. He may confound monarchy and republicanism, by the art of definition. He may varnish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the seduction of expediency, or the prejudices of the times. And he may come at length to avow that so extensive a territory as that of the United States, can only be governed by the energies of monarchy; that it cannot be defended, except by standing armies; and that it cannot be united, except by consolidation.

Measures have already been adopted, which may lead to these consequences. They consist:

In fiscal systems and arrangements which keep an host of commercial and wealthy individuals, embodied obedient to the mandates of the Treasury.

In armies and navies, which will, on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow creature who can feed or honor him; and on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of preventive justice.

In swarms of officers, civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgencies and severities; and can act as spies over the free exercise of human reason.

In restraining the freedom of the press, and investing the Executive with legislative, executive, and judicial powers, over a numerous body of men.

And, that we may shorten the catalogue, in *establishing, by successive precedents, such a mode of construing the Consititution, as will rapidly remove every restraint upon Federal power.*

Let history be consulted; let the man of experience reflect; nay, let the artificers of monarchy be asked, what farther materials they can need for building up their favorite system?

These are solemn, but painful truths; and yet we recommend it to you, not to forget the possibility of danger from without, although danger threatens us from within. Usurpation is indeed dreadful, but against foreign invasion, if that should happen, let us rise with hearts and hands united, and repel the attack, with the zeal of freemen, who will strengthen their title to examine and correct domestic measures, by having defended their country against foreign aggression.

Pledged as we are, fellow-citizens, to these sacred engagements, we yet humbly and fervently implore the Almighty Disposer of Events, to avert from our land war and usurpation, the scourges of mankind; to permit our fields to be cultivated in peace; to instil into nations the love of friendly intercourse; to suffer our youth to be educated in virtue; and to preserve our country from the pollution invariably attending on habits of war; to prevent the laborer and the husbandman from being harrassed by taxes and impost; to remove from our shores the means of disturbing the Union and peace with; to annihilate all pretexts for power and by grant to maintain the constitution; and to those our honor with tranquility, under whose benign influence ... may reach the summit of happiness and glory, to which we are destined by NATURE and NATURE'S GOD.

Attest, JNO. STEWART, C. H. Cr

1799, January 23d. Agreed to by the Senate.

H. BROOKE, C. S.

A true copy from the original deposited in the office of the General Assembly.

JOHN STEWART,
Keeper of Rolls.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GARRISON—THE FANATICK.

From the following article in the Courier & Enquirer, we learn that Garrison is again in this country, and that his presence already begins to be felt. We were assured a few weeks since, by our friend of the American, that there was no danger to be apprehended from the fanatics of the North—that they were comparatively a small class, and that their schemes were discountenanced by the mass of society. This we know to be true; but as we know at the same time, the insidious and almost imperceptible progress of false opinions when once set afloat in the world, we could not foresee how far the matter might progress before it even assumed a formidable appearance. The most genetally received opinions have always had their origin among a few, and their progress has always been gradual. Taking this view of the case, we did not feel our fears at all allayed by the representations of the American, true as they were to the very letter, well knowing that though the extravagant scheme of immediate emancipation, might meet with but few favorers now, the case might be very different twelve months hence. This proposed meeting, realizes our worst fears. We would respectfully ask the persons who signed their names to the call for that meeting, what business they have to intermeddle with the domestic affairs of the South? Have they any authority from God or man, to arm the hands of the slaves against their masters, and turn them loose to fly at our throats? Has heaven appointed them judges of the wrongs of the slave, and revealed to them the proper method of redress? Are there no objects of charity nearer home, on whom they may lavish their money, without employing it to stir up our negroes to cut the throats of their masters? Amiable, philanthropic men, who can so deeply feel for the sufferings of one class, and yet take no heed of the dangers of another.

Who are these men who deem it a meritorious act to renew among us the scenes of Southampton, openly declaring that the slave, if other means be found inadequate, is bound to "break his chains by his own physical force?" Have you any account of them? Are you informed that their lives are purer than those of their neighbours, or that they possess any extraordinary virtue entitling them to the lofty situation of "judges in Israel?" Examine into their private lives, ask their neighbors who are best qualified to judge, who and what they are, and our lives upon it their answers will give no additional reason for disbelief in their infallibility. Reflect for a moment upon the effect of their attempts. It will not be to procure the immediate emancipation of slaves, which they pretend to be their object. That notion is too visionary, to be entertained by the cool calculating heads of such men as Arthur Tappan. It will be to make the slave restless, and discontented with his lot. It will be to stir him up to acts of blood. It will be to renew throughout the entire South, the horrors of the Southampton insurrection. Can men who set deliberately to work like Garrison, to produce a recurrence of such scenes, knowing the effect of his own machinations, and having no higher object in view than that of filling their own pockets; can such men we say be considered any thing better than *miscreants*, aye! villains of the blackest and most damnable die?

People of the South, we have been represented to you by those whose interest it is to weaken the authority of our statements, as alarmists. Not so. We were among the first to raise our voices in favor of emancipation. We wish, and hope before we die, to see every man beneath the sky of America, enjoying the blessings of liberty. But we warn you against the measures now taking by the fanatics of the North against your property, and your lives.—Keep wide awake, and do not suffer yourselves to be deluded by specious appearances, and high sounding names. View these men in their proper light of scoundrels and murderers. If they come among you, teach them a lesson they will never forget. Tie them up to the first tree, and if you leave life in them, let it be as much. If they run for the honors of matyrdom, do not deny them the crown. To you brethren of the North, we appeal with entire confidence in your justice. Take our situation, not one of our own choice into consideration, and pity, but do not condemn us. Let these wretches see that you feel yourselves allied to us by the ties of kindred, and that you will not sanction their detestable attempts.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer, Oct. 1.

☞ The friends of the Immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States are requested to meet at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, 2d October, at 7 o'clock, to form a New York City Anti-Slavery Society.

JONATHAN LEAVITT,
WM. GOODELL,
WM. GREEN, Jr.
JOHN RANKIN,
LEWIS TAPPAN,
} Com't.

The foregoing call for a Public Meeting of the friends of immediate emancipation, has been published in most of the daily papers in this city; and we are sorry to add, that it was also announced from the pulpits of most of our Presbyterian Churches on Saturday last. The truth is, the notorious Garrison has returned among us, and the good people of this city are called upon to partake in his mad schemes for exciting the South against the North by an interference with their slaves and the revival of those sectional jealousies which mixed up with the slave question, are calculated to destroy the Union of the States and bring upon us all the horrors of civil war. There can no longer be any doubt of the objects of these Fanatics nor of the tendency of their proceedings, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to frown upon them as dangerous to the harmony of the country, and hazardous to the property and lives of our Southern Brethren.

What then is to be done? Are we tamely to look on, and see this most dangerous species of fanaticism extending itself through society until at length it acquires a foothold among us sufficient to induce those partaking of it, to array themselves openly, as they now are *secretly*, against the constitution of the United States? Or shall we by promptly and fearlessly crushing this many headed Hydra in the bud, expose the weakness as well as the folly, madness, and mischief, of these bold and dangerous men? We confess this latter course appears to us the most proper, and under all the circumstances, the only one which can with safety be pursued.

The call, it will be perceived, is addressed to the friends of the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the United States, and we presume this appellation embraces ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the city. *We*, in common with the great mass of our population, are in favor of *immediate abolition*, if it can be accomplished with a regard to the rights of our white population throughout the U. States. To accomplish this, however, we should require that the slaves should all be purchased from their masters on their own terms, and the plantations paid for, which would become useless to the owners in consequence of the loss of slave labor. And after thus obtaining *honest* possession of the slaves by a voluntary sale on the part of their masters, we should insist, as a matter of safety for our white population, that they should *all* be transported to Africa. Let us make an estimate of what sum would be required to accomplish this much, and then judge of the feasibility of our plan.

There are upwards of two millions of slaves in the United States, whose average value exceeds $200. To purchase them all at this low rate, would require Four Hundred Millions of Dollars. The estates rendered valueless by their emancipation are worth double this sum; but let us place it at the same amount, and we have a total cost of slaves and estates, at the very lowest valuation of *Eight Hundred Millions of Dollars.* To transport to Africa these two millions of slaves, would cost about $100 each, or Two Hundred Millions of Dollars, and they would load 20,000 ships of 300 tons each! Here then, is *our* plan, which can only be carried into effect by the immediate abolition society's raising *Ten Hundred Millions of Dollars*, and giving employment to the marine of the world.

The friends of immediate abolition have as yet suggested no plan by which their object is to be effected, and as we are all invited to meet at Clinton Hall this evening at 7 o'clock, we earnestly call upon those who are in favor of our plan, or any other founded in justice to the South, to assemble at the place of meeting at an early hour. We are *all* invited, and under such a call, the proceedings there had, must and will be looked upon by our Southern brethren, as the voice of public opinion in this great commercial emporium of the Union. We again therefore, call upon every friend of his Country who would not see it plunged in civil war by a few designing and wicked fanatics, to repair to Clinton Hall to-night, and pass resolutions expressive of the grounds upon which they are prepared to sanction immediate emancipation. Let the different propositions which will no doubt be presented, be calmly and temperately discussed;—let us look at this great question which involves the happiness of millions and the permanency of our system of government, with that dispassionate coolness and consideration which becomes freemen alike jealous of their own rights and the rights of others;—and let us deliberately weigh all the arguments which may be presented on the occasion, in the anxious desire of arriving at just and wise conclusions. Let the attendance be general and the character of the proceedings be marked by the gravity which becomes the subject.

A correspondent has sent us the following from the Ghost of Peter the Hermit.

SOLEMN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF N. YORK ON THE SUBJECT OF IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

My Friends and Fellow Creatures,

After having slumbered in the dust for so many years, I make my appearance again, at a period when the same spirit seems to be abroad which agitated Europe at the time of the crusades. It is a dogma which has lost none of its truth by time, that "the end sanctifies the means." You, all of you, are acquainted with my history, and are perhaps, willing to receive the lights of my experience at this peculiar and embarrassing crisis. I was the agitator of my day. Thousands of lives were sacrificed to accomplish my ends, which after all, so uncertain are human affairs, were never realized. I observe at this moment, the same spirit stirring which I so skilfully excited to render myself famous in history, and acquire the name of a devout religionist—at the trifling expense of *much* bloodshed and millions of treasure!

Be not startled at this declaration—for what are human lives to the wild ambition of demagogues and the *disinterested* schemes of pseudo philanthropists?

You are aware, I take it for granted, of the condition of the slaves at the South. What if they are better fed, better provided for than your free people of colour here? What if you cannot legally interfere to destroy the relation of master and slaves?—Are you, therefore, bound to shut up your mouths and deny yourselves the pleasure of railing? No, my friends! you enjoy the glorious liberty of speech, and let me beseech you to use it at the public meeting which is to take place this evening—and that, too, with some energy! but do not like the inglorious and tender-mouthed Bottom, "roar you as gently as a sucking dove!"

It is to call your attention to that meeting, that I have started from my grave and spoken to you with that voice which ages ago was powerful enough to lead on armies—to slaughter! I foresee the same event in your own country if you listen to my voice now, and to the solicitations of the *pacific* Garrison.

with you from having abused and maligned your country with such *patriotic ardour* abroad! He comes in the flush of triumph and with the flatteries still on his ear of those who wish *not* well to your country! Listen to him and be wise; and remember that if all his propositions do appear absurd and wicked, they have received the approbation of that other Solon from whose "I know" there is no appeal! Go then my friends, and without any regard to the Southerners who are to be supposed too ignorant and too brutal to take care of themselves and of their slaves—Go and pass resolutions,—

That *their* slaves *ought* and SHALL be free—and that to accomplish this end it is necessary to do these things; *first to pay* Mr. Garrison's *salary*—second to support the Emancipators and Liberators—those *free* presses untrammelled by any party or sectarian influence! and thirdly to *denounce* the Colonization Society—the scheme of which—according to Messrs. Garrison and Tappan "was devised in h—l" and is now supported principally by worthies bound to that agreeable place!!!

I do not mean to be coarse—but if such *good* men use such strong language, may not a poor ghost do the same! And as a parting word let me give it as my firm belief that these *gentlemen* are ambitious of my fame and desire as noble a mention in history! Are you so cruel or so ungenerous as to deny it to them—*can* at the expense of anarchy and civil war!

PETER THE HERMIT'S GHOST.

☞ We must once more urge upon our readers the importance of a general attendance at Clinton Hall this evening.

The above article was written for Saturday. The New York papers received here yesterday, bring accounts of the entire failure of the fanatics. The intelligence of the people of the city prevailed, and they refused to be made instruments in the hands of a few miserable wretches, one half of whom are misled by zeal, and the other by hopes of gain. We expressed in the article above our confidence in the fraternal feelings and good sense of the New Yorkers; but we did not anticipate such a triumphant proof of their strength. Every Southern man feels inebted to that intelligent community. Let the reader perruse the annexed articles from the Courier & Enquirer, and see the meanness of the fanatics. Let them come *down South* on their intended crusade, and we promise Col. Webb to give a good account of them. They shall have *Lynch's law* to their heart's content, if there are no hickories in Virginia.

From the N. Y. Courier and Inq. Oct. 8.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.
THE AGITATORS DEFEATED!
THE CONSTITUTION TRIUMPHANT!

The citizens of New York, ever true to the Constitution of the country and determined to put down the desperate band of fanatics whose aim under the specious pretext of ameliorating the condition of the Southern slaves, is to sow dissensions between different sections of our prosperous and happy country—assembled in some thousands in the vicinity of Clinton Hall last evening, to mark their detestation of any attempt to organize a society in this city, fraught with danger to the Union and based upon an open violation of the Constitution of the United States. Information was there given however, that the Trustees of the Hall with the single exception of Arthur Tappan, suspicious of what was due to their fellow citizens on this occasion, had prohibited any such meeting as had been contemplated by Garrison and his associates; and in consequence, those who had assembled, gladly to bring down these disorganizing fanatics, organized and adjourned to Tammany Hall. The large room of the Wigwam was soon crowded to overflowing with the most respectable assemblage of citizens we have ever seen assembled within its walls, who stamped the seal of disapprobation upon the scheme which the ignorance of a few designing individuals had dared to thrust upon the public, by the resolutions which we give below.

Not less than five thousand persons were present, and the unanimity of feeling manifested, cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon those who have attempted to fire this firebrand into the midst of us, at the hazard of deluging the country in civil war. Let them take a lesson from the proceedings of last night, and cease from tampering with the feelings of the ignorant and insulted community.

We said yesterday, that the [illegible] Garrison had been announced from the pulpits of most of our Presbyterian churches on Sunday last. We regret to say this fact accompanied with an expression of regret that such was the case, and it is now a source of congratulation that we have it in our power to state that the very respectable assemblages in which it was read almost unanimously disapproved of it, as a most dangerous and incendiary proceeding.

We rejoice that this opportunity has been presented to the inhabitants of our city to convince their Southern brethren in any manner the interference of Tappan, Garrison & Co. with their slave property.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, a large concourse of citizens of New York assembled at Clinton Hall, in pursuance of the following notice:

☞ The friends of the Immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States are requested to meet at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, 2d October, at 7 o'clock, to form a New York City Anti-Slavery Society.

JOSHUA LEAVITT,
WM. GOODELL,
WM. GREEN, Jr.
JOHN RANKIN,
LEWIS TAPPAN,
} Committee.

The assemblage being informed that the Trustees of Clinton Hall had closed their doors against any meeting which might convene under the foregoing notice, those present organized in the passage of the building, by calling Gen. Robert Bogardus to the chair, and appointing M. C. Paterson, Esq. and Mr. P. P. Parcells Secretaries. On motion, it was then resolved to adjourn to Tammany Hall.

The large room in that well known establishment was soon filled to overflowing; when the following resolutions were introduced by F. A. Tallmadge, Esq. with a short but appropriate address; and being seconded by John Neal, Esq. of Portland, Maine, who also made some pertinent remarks, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Resolved, That our duty to the country, and our Southern Brethren in particular, render it improper and inexpedient to agitate a question pregnant with peril and difficulty to the common weal.

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens and Christians to mitigate, not to increase the evils of slavery, by an unjustifiable interference, in a matter which requires the will and cordial concurrence of all to modify or remove.

Resolved, That we take the opportunity to express to our Southern brethren, our fixed and unalterable determination to resist every attempt that may be made to interfere with the relation in which master and slave now stand, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Messrs. Howard and Lovejoy, for the gratuitous use of their room on this occasion.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the daily papers.

ROBERT BOGARDUS, Chairman.
M. C. PATERSON,
P. P. PARSELLS,
} Secretaries.

Since penning the above remarks and after the hour of midnight, the proceedings of a meeting purporting to have been held at the Chatham st. Chapel, and to which are prefixed the names of some of those who convened the meeting at Clinton Hall, have been brought to us for insertion at

an advoc… their ap… that … they ha… of New York … cretly … and indefati… severed in … es. Some … reached … could not credit them—but after the meeting there adjourned, we hear that vast numbers left the Hall and proceeded to Chatham street Chapel to ascertain the truth; that the lights were then extinguished in the chapel, and the people assured the meeting there was held for a different purpose.—Such is the course of bigots and fanatics: they persevere, though encouraged to it by no other promptings than their own misdirected zeal, and in spite of the unequivocal indignation they excite. They are now, however, perfectly harmless; confined to their own little circle, they can effect nothing, and their acts ought not and will not excite any other feeling in the breasts of our Southern brethren, or the community at large, than that of utter contempt.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

Has not the "[illegible]" used the public funds in vindication of itself and in gratification of its rancorous hostility to the Bank? We say that it has. We say that it has not only expended public monies, but it has [illegible] defalcations connected with the administration of [illegible] purposes of [illegible] United States Bank—[illegible] expenses for [illegible] the President [illegible] his private [illegible] Cabinet [illegible] reproaches [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Cabinet and a [illegible] Cour.

[illegible] MEDIUM.

[illegible] gives an account [illegible] the United Bank of [illegible] City of Washington [illegible] and by erook [illegible] the members of [illegible] scraped together [illegible] of two thousand [illegible] the United States Bank, and [illegible] forthwith to shake [illegible] Editor of the [illegible] constituted the [illegible] work of destruction [illegible] a wheelbarrow [illegible] and instead of applying [illegible] payment of the [illegible] that institution, [illegible] the specie!—[illegible] the tol[illegible] at the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] perhaps a [illegible] in his veins, [illegible] observe its destination [illegible] that it was [illegible] Bank—doubtless for [illegible] enjoying the joke, [illegible] of the Bank forthwith [illegible] messenger with two [illegible] of the bills of the Bank [illegible] in the act of receiving the new [illegible] Mr. Blair had the pleasure of seeing his five thousand dollars rolling [illegible] to the United Branch, whence [illegible] came.

This is the first we have heard of [illegible] this institution—but reminds us of a [illegible] in relation to the Bank [illegible] were a jack-tar [illegible] having been paid off at [illegible] received for his wages a $50 [illegible] bill. Shortly [illegible] without having much of the characteristic kindness of the sailor about him—he hustled into the Bank, and eagerly inquired for the President. That functionary being for the time engaged, the sailor paced the room with evident uneasiness and perturbation; but declaring that he had private business of great importance with the President, he was at length ushered into the room occupied by that officer. A Director being present, Jack beckoned the President into a corner, where cautiously and stealthily unrolling his bill, he shewed it to him, and said in a whisper—Now, blast my eyes, Mr. President, I don't want to hurt your honour, you see, nor break the bank—but just give me £50 now, and I'll give you a wide berth for a week!

Poulson's daily Advertiser.

Consistency.—In the celebrated Veto, Gen. Jackson was made, by his principals, to inveigh strongly against the Bank of the United States, because of the foreigners who have become interested in its stock. [illegible] of the deposites in part to the [illegible] Bank [illegible] a striking commentary upon the [illegible] of this objection. The stock of [illegible] is almost entirely owned by foreigners, and exclusively managed by them. *It is, moreover, the only Bank in the United States in which foreigners have a right to vote upon their stock.*

N.-Y. Com. Adv.

U. S. Bank.—The people own seven millions of [illegible] in this bank. This was worth fifty [illegible] above par, before the Kitchen Cabinet got hold of the subject. Inside of a year, we had nine millions there to help us on, without resorting to taxes. Since the administration have resolved to ruin this Bank, and have another in its place, this stock is greatly lessened in value, and *the people are losers.* The removal of the deposites, will do one of two things, either cause great distress among the people, raise the interest of money, and put borrowers to great distress, or the local Banks will trade upon the capital, and raise a monied aristocracy, infinitely more dangerous than any thing we have yet seen in this country. New Banks, new Rail Roads, and *paper* money "*practically irredeemable,*" will be seen on all sides, *The crisis will arrive*, and the people will see what an unprincipled set of demagogues are riding on their backs.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

The Report of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States proves one thing clearly, that they were more sageciously chosen, with reference to the work they were expected to perform, than Mr. Duane: they have no scruples. After all, however, the whole of their charges amount to this, that the Bank of the United States, assailed on all hands, by the Government presses, by the President and by his partisans, defended itself by speaking far and wide before the people, printed statements of its course and proceedings; and that the President had discretionary authority to order and pay for these publications.

It would have been a palpable abandonment of the interests of the stockholders, if the Bank had not done so. It was a most necessary and justifiable act of self-defence.

N. Y. American.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To my good old friend Mr. Dwight of the Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, 23d Sep. 1833.

I sent a letter to you by Zekel Bigelow jest afore I left New York; and I was off as soon as they got the steam up. When I got to Philadelphia, I only had time to take a run round to see Squire Biddle a minit, and I found him pretty busy, but as good natured as ever. "Well," says he "Major, the Gineral has opened his battery, but I'm afraid he'll kill as many friends as enemies." Well, says I thats no matter, he's got enuf on em. "But," says he "Major, I thought you told us he'd do nothin till you go back agin."—This kinder cornered me, and made me a little wrathy;—and so, says I Squire, I would like to know what you mean to do about it! And so I thought this would kinder corner him—"O," says he, "Major and picked up a bundle of letters he was jest goin to send off to the Branches, and he read some on em, and I read some on em; and they were all pretty much alike, tellin his folks to do all they could in relieving the money market, and not let people suffer, and jest to carry as much sail as they could without splittin em, for now as the storm had come on, they could tell more about it than when it was only rumblin and lightenin. Well, says I, this is a curious piece of business. The Gineral wont like this, says I; and I would like to know your notion. Why, says he, Major, we hope the people will decide it when Congress meets." "What," says I, "do you call Congress "*the people?*" How you talk, says I—& if that is your notion of the Government, then, says I Squire, you are a bigger fool than I took you for. Why, says I, I and the Gineral dont care no more for Congress, than we do for the Ingins. Well then, says he, there is the Cabinet,—perhaps they will have something to say about it. Well, says I, that's worse yet. What has the Cabinet got to do with it? do you think we are going to appoint folks to tell us what to do? No, no, says I, Squire you know a good deal, but you dont know nothin about the Government yet. The Gineral did nt fight that New Orleans battle for nothin, says I. And when the people made him President, they knew he was the most knowin man goin, and ever since I've been with him, they are more and more sartin nothin more is wantin, unless it is Mr. Van Buren to cut in, when we give out and go to the Hermitage. And with that I streaked it to Washington. It was nigh upon midnight when I got to the White House, and the Gineral was abed; and as I knew he wanted to see me dreadfully, I went right into his room and woke him up.—"Why," says he, "Major is that raly you? for I've been dreaming about you. I'm glad you are back agin. [illegible] stormy here. [illegible] for things are gittin pretty [illegible] we'll talk about it." So do you come to bed, and

As soon as I got along side the Gineral —there now, says he Major I dont care for all the rest of the Government except Mr. VanBuren; and if we three aint a match for all creation, I'm mistaken. Says he "Major hant you seen my Proclamation agin Biddle?" Yes, says I, I saw it at Baltimore. Well, says he, what do you think of it? Why, says I, Gineral, I've been thinkin a good deal about it; and I'm thinkin about all the while. Major, says he, that Proclamation agin Biddle, will kill him and the Bank as dead as that one agin the Nullifiers killed Calhoun and his party. Then is nothin, says he, like a Proclamation. And I have been thinkin, says he, Major, to git you to write one too, for there is a good many things yet I didnt say nothin about. I want you to read over Mr Van Buren's late letters and you'll find several many things went at random. We have killed Calhoun and Biddle; but here is a raft of fellows to put down yet, such as Webster, and M'Duffie, and Clay and Bibby, and Everett, and Sargent, and Burgess, and a hundred others; and as the most on em are in Congress, I'm thinkin the best way would be for you and I to git up a Proclamation agin Congress; and that's what I've been dreamning about jest now. The most on em, I reckon, have been borrowin money of Biddle, or wanted to, and if they have, its no matter. And Mr. Van Buren thinks it would be well to call a convention to nominate a President, and you and I can manage to slip that in the Proclamation too, and if things dont go right for him, I'll hold on till it does. Well, says I, Gineral, you know I telled you I'd stick to you thro' thick and thin, and I'm to be depended on. I know it, Major, says he, and I was only sorry you warnt here a few days ago; but Mr. Van Buren said there was no time to lose and *the first shot* is worth a dozen afterwards. And so I come out agin Biddle at once. And it was jest so at New Orleans, if I hadnt gone down and gin the English a thump on 23d December, they might have licked me on 8th January. And jest so it might be now, if we waited till Congress met, them fellows might re-charter the Bank in spite of us. But I reckon my Proclamation has done up that business; and if it haint, yours will. "Do you know," says he "Major, that some of these fellows about me here had the impudence to tell me tother day, I was runnin the risk of being turned out of the White House." Why, says I, you dont say so? "Yes," says he, "its a fact; but," says he, "Major, they dont know nothin about 'Racoon hunting,"—No, says I, nor 'skunkin neither.' And then he and I turned to, and told stories one arter another about rackoonin and skunkin till almost day light; and then we went to sleep. I expect my next will be a Proclamation—but I dont know. We are pretty busy about every thing. Your friend. J. DOWNING, Major,

Downingville Militia, 2nd Brig.

From the New York American.

BEAUTY AND BOOTY.—Among our extracts from London papers to-day will be found one refuting on the highest authority the truth of the statement universally believed in this country, that the words at the head of this paragraph constituted the encouraging cry of assault of the British army at New Orleans on 8th Jan. 1815.

It is now nearly eighteen years since the dishonor of these words and the purpose they imply, was laid to the charge of Gen. Packenham and his troops. It is singular that in all that time, no refutation should have been before attempted; the more so, as British functionaries in the United States could not but have seen the use to which they have been put at elections and on other political occasions.

Yet certainly the refutation of the charge as stated in Maj. Eaton's book is, though tardy, complete.

The British Army at New Orleans.—The following interesting documents have been sent us for insertion:—

"STANMORE, AUGUST 16. 1833.

"*Sir*—As second in command of the army serving at New Orleans in the year 1815, I beg to inclose to you a declaration signed by several officers, which has reference to your work, entitled "Three Years in North America," and I entertain no doubt you will on the perusal, in justice to the honor of the British army, and to the memory of the brave and gallant officer who commanded in chief, give it all the publicity in your power; and should your popular book be extended to a third edition, this formal denial of the truth of the points referred to, will find a place therein. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LAMBERT, L. G.

"*James Stewart, Esq.*"

Declaration inclosed in the preceding letter.

The two following paragraphs, extracted from a work recently published, entitled "Three Years in North America," by James Stuart, Esq. when speaking of the expedition to New Orleans in 1815, express—

1. "It has been said, and never contradicted, so far as I could learn at New Orleans, that the British commander-in-chief had promised the plunder of the city to his army. This is a matter which even now concerns the honor of the British name, for the statement is founded on no light authority."

2. "Mr. Eaton, holding one of the highest offices in the general government of the United States, the present (1830) Secretary at War to the American Government at Washington, and the author of a life of General Jackson, expressly asserts, in that work, that "booty and beauty" was the watchword of Sir Edward Packenham's army in the battle of the 8th. He thus writes—'Let it be remembered of that gallant, but mis-guided general, who has been so much deplored by the British nation, that to the cupidity of his soldiers he promised the wealth of the city as a recompence for their gallantry and desperation, while, with brutal licentiousness, they were to revel in lawless indulgence, and triumph uncontrolled over female innocence. Scenes like these our nation, dishonored and insulted, had already witnessed at Hampton, and Havre de Grace, (alluding to Sir G. Cockburn's expedition;) but it was reserved for her yet to learn that an officer of high standing, polished, generous, and brave should, to induce his soldiers to acts of daring valor, permit them, as a reward, to insult, injure, and debase those whom all mankind, even savages, reverence and respect. The history of Europe, since civilized warfare began, is challenged to afford an instance of such gross depravity, such wanton outrage on the morals and dignity of society. English writers may deny the correctness of the charge; it certainly interests them to do so; but its authenticity is too well

and [illegible] Packenham, and Lambert, and Gibbs, and Keane, and Sir Edward Pakenham, [illegible] Lieut. Gen. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. &c. &c.

"STANMORE, AUGUST 26, 1833.

"*Sir*—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th inst., and to return to you many thanks for the ready compliance with, and efficient steps you propose taking for carrying into effect the object the General Officers and myself had in forwarding to you my letter of the 16th inst., together with the enclosure.—I have the honor to remain, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

"JOHN LAMBERT, L. G.

"*To James Stuart, Esq.*

MY MOTHER'S GOLD RING.

This is one of the most charming little books that we ever read. It is the simple narrative of her sufferings by an afflicted woman, who had a scottish husband, but who, by her admonitions and the kindness of a friend and neighbor, was reclaimed from his dissolute course. It presents in a lively manner, the influence of the "Temperance Pledge" in the case of one individual, and the consequences of its neglect in another. "George," the reformed husband, accompanied by his wife and children, was on his way to jail for a debt contracted at the tipler's rum shop. "Farmer Johnson," who had been saved from intemperance by "the pledge," meets them on the way, becomes responsible for the debt, and restores the whole family to their little cottage. "George," melted into penitence by the kindness of his neighbor Johnson, resolves to become a Temperance man. The commencement of this reformation is thus stated by the wife of "George," who explains the reason for the title given to the tract, "The Gold Ring."

And the reader is desired to notice, that "the Deacon's store" named, was the dram shop to which her husband had been decoyed. We here present the address of the wife to her husband, and his answer, in the language of the narrative, that our readers may have a specimen of its beauty:—

"Dear George," said I, turning to my husband, "you used to pray; let us thank God for this great deliverance from sin."

"Dear Jenny," said he, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

OCTOBER 21, 1833.

THE FANATICS.—GARRISON & Co.

Our readers will perceive, from several articles on our first page, that Garrison, who has acquired an infamous notoriety by his seditious conduct at home, and by calumniating his native land abroad, has recently returned from England with a double portion of impudence.

The reception he and his schemes met with in the city of New York, was not such as he expected; but it would extinguish the misdirected energy of an ordinary demon.

The people of New York acquitted themselves in a manner creditable alike to their intelligence, their patriotism and their benevolence; and we have only to regret that one such man as Arthur Tappan was found associated in sentiment and action with the fiendlike Garrison.

Mr. Tappan is well known as a zealous advocate and munificent patron, of many benevolent enterprises and charitable institutions; and we most sincerely lament that he has been betrayed into favoring a project which, by its impracticability, must detract from his character for intelligence, and from its horrid consequences, if even attempted, will necessarily impair his power to do good by shaking public confidence in his discretion.—*We* are disposed in charity, to ascribe *his* conduct in this unhappy affair to incorrect views of slavery as it exists at the South, and to the undue influence of an abstract notion of right and justice.

There are some moralists who argue that the slaves have as much natural right to freedom as their masters, and that therefore it would be just to emancipate them, though their own destruction should be the immediate result. This may be *justice*, but it is totally unconnected with *mercy*—that attribute which "blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

On the abstract question of natural right, few intelligent and honest men differ: but this is not the only question, much less is it the most important one, to be decided before we venture upon a course beset with difficulties and dangers inconceivable.

The true questions are—would the sum of human happiness be increased by abolition? Would the condition of the slaves themselves, who are the special objects of solicitude with the pseudo philanthropists, be ameliorated? would not immediate abolition result in exterminating wars between the two *castes* of society?

These are grave questions totally unsuited for the decision of a mob excited to phrenzy by the declamation and denunciations of zealots.

The New York evening Post says, there were only *twenty two men and two women* at the Garrison abolition meeting in that City. Some of the papers asserted that the meeting had been announced from the pulpits of most of the Presbyterian Churches, but this has been contradicted, and it is now stated that notice was given in none of the Churches except one in Chatham Street.

We are gratified by the latter statement, and pleased to hear, that the very respectable denomination of Christians who were charged with countenancing the schemes of Garrison united with others in suppressing them.

If the sober-minded people in other places, where that firebrand attempts to kindle a flame that the blood of millions could scarcely extinguish, would say with the decision and firmness which characterises the New Yorkers we should soon get rid of the evil. Opposition, unless resisting but produces more speedily its pernicious effects. Let the friends of the slaves, if they have any, openly disavow all connexion with the fanatical objects of a wild spirit of fanaticism.

It is said that [illegible] the meeting dispersed in disgust [illegible]

UNITED STATES BANK.

The arbitrary conduct of the President in removing the public deposites from the United States Bank and transferring them to the keeping of his favorite state institutions, has excited the attention of the people throughout the Union. Even those who are the warmest friends of the President, and who entertain the greatest confidence in the purity of his motives, and the patriotism of his intentions, are astonished at the step, and wonder what could prompt him to it. Some of his friends, who have defended his conduct in other instances, have discovered all over the Bank manifestos the form and features of despotism.

Now, although this course is certainly curious enough, yet we are glad of it. We are glad to see the revival of a free spirit in quarters where we feared it had been forever extinguished.

These remarks are suggested by the perusal of a number of papers which heretofore praised, as by an irresistible decree, every act of the President, but now seem all at once emancipated, and dare to speak the sentiments of free men.

The National Intelligencer observes, "Even the Richmond Enquirer *doubts* the propriety of the measure; (the removal of the deposites) and all will admit that it must be bad indeed, if that print hesitates to approve."

The Intelligencer suggests a remedy for the President's abuse of the *veto* power.

It is the one which has frequently been resorted to by the British House of Commons to check the power of the Crown.

The House of Commons, controls all appropriation bills, and when the King refused to sign an act of Parliament, the House refused to grant supplies; this was an effectual check upon the arbitrary power of the crown; and it is recommended to the House of Representatives, in case the President should again attempt to hinder the renewal of the Bank charter, to refuse its assent to bills of revenue and appropriations.

But would that be effectual? If the President dares to *remove* the public money, not only without law, but against law, what would hinder him from making appropriations at pleasure?

Congress may, while in session, order one thing to be done, or forbid it, but in the recess, the President will do as he pleases, as he has heretofore done.

TENNESSEE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Nashville Banner of the 8th inst., gives a statement of 27 unsuccessful ballotings for U. S. Senator.

The candidates are Messrs Felix Grundy, E. Foster, and John H. Eaton. On the last balloting, the votes stood For Grundy, 24.
Foster, 19.
Eaton 17.

It will be remembered that the Legislature, at the last session, failed to make an election between these three gentlemen. Since then the papers in that State have kept up a constant and warm controversy upon the merits of their respective favorites.

Judge Grundy was accused of disloyalty to the "Government," (that is to say, to General Jackson;) he was also charged with being a nullifier, in consequence of his course, in 1830 on Foot's Resolutions; but as a set off, he pleads his subsequent approval of the proclamation, and the Force Bill, which he and his friends consider an expiatory sacrifice sufficient to cover a whole life-time of political transgressions.

The feelings of the Honorable gentleman in his long state of suspense, cannot be very comfortable; but we suspect that, like his name, sake of antiquity, Judge Felix trembles.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Full returns have not yet been received; the Constitutionalist gives returns from 21 Counties, which have given Major Crawford (the State-Rights candidate) an aggregate majority of 3448, over the present Governor.

MARYLAND.

The accounts from Maryland shew a great decline in the Jackson party.—We are glad to see a few rays of light breaking upon the darkness which has covered the land, and hope that political idolatry will vanish, as it must, before returning light.

EPITOME OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Queen Donna Maria has been recognized, by England.

The rebel (miguelite) army in Portugal has marked its course by the most shocking cruelties, and devastation of property and lives.

The French officers make no secret of their design to place Don Carlos on the throne of Spain, and of proclaiming Henry 5th in France.

On the 29th August his majesty King Will. iam, attended parliament, and with the usual ceremony, prorogued that body.

He compliments Parliament for their "patient and persevering industry &c." and states that being extricated from all foreign powers of hostile disposition.

[illegible] have restored the charter of the Bank of England and [illegible] will petitioned to dissolve [illegible] and to [illegible]

The [illegible] the Bank [illegible] have [illegible] and [illegible] objects of a wild spirit of fanaticism.

It is said that [illegible] have the [illegible] the meeting dispersed in disgust [illegible]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Pursuing to appointment an Internal Improvement Convention was held in this Town on Thursday last.

Although comparatively few counties were represented, yet we have rarely seen an assemblage of equal numbers containing more talent and wisdom and which promises beneficial results.

While viewing this body of intelligent freemen, and reflecting that it was only one of a hundred which have assembled, or are in contemplation, for the patriotic purpose of improving the condition of the State, we experienced a sensation of exquisite pleasure arising from the belief that an enterprize which has engaged so much talent and energy *would* prove successful.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries,
On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And *we must take the current when it serves,*
Or lose our ventures."

We do most seriously believe that a crisis is now at hand in North Carolina, and that she can no longer remain stationary, but that henceforth her course must be either progressive and joyous, or mournfully retrograde.

We must do something, and that speedily to check the flood of emigration which annually bears away much of the worth, talent and wealth of our State.

We know many who are now lingering in suspense to see whether any thing will be effected to ameliorate the condition of the State, and to save them from impending poverty, and who are resolved, painful as it may be, to leave scenes endeared to them by the earliest and finest associations, in quest of a country where the toils and anxieties of life may be better rewarded.

Our local attachment and our State pride excite in us, when reflecting upon this subject, feeling of enthusiasm hard to repress;—indeed we do not envy him who can look upon the present struggle with indifference; he must be blind to his own interest—dead to the most generous feelings of our nature.

Governor Swain was unanimously appointed President of the Convention, and upon taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and in a very sensible, practical, and patriotic speech, stated the present condition of North Carolina, drew a picture of what she *might be*, and urged in his happy manner, the many and high inducements to harmonious and energetic action at this interesting crisis.

We did not receive, in time for publication this week, a copy of the proceedings, but will give them in detail next week.

It will be seen, from the following card, that an internal improvement meeting is to be held in Wilmington on the 31st, inst.—We hope the West will be represented at that meeting.

WILMINGTON, October 5, 1833.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of Citizens in the Town of Wilmington, on Thursday the 31st instant, to take into consideration the subject of Internal Improvement. The Citizens of the adjacent Counties are invited to attend, collectively, or by Delegates, to participate with the inhabitants of Wilmington and New Hanover in the proceedings of the Meeting. It is believed that subjects of much general as well as local interest will be considered. It is proposed to examine the River thoroughly, and arrangements will be made for a Steam Boat excursion, which all strangers attending the Meeting will be invited to join, and which, it is hoped, will afford both amusement and instruction.

The presence of our patriotic Governor, who is confidently expected to attend the meeting, will add to the interest of its proceedings, and to the pleasure of those whose public spirit may induce them to attend.

E. B. DUDLEY.
ALEX. MacRAE.
WM. B. MEARES.
WM. P. HORT
JOSEPH A. HILL.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

On Wednesday the 9th inst. a number of the citizens of Montgomery county, convened at the Court House in Lawrenceville, for the purpose of expressing their views on the subject of internal improvement of the State and of appointing Delegates from said county to the internal improvement convention to be held in Salisbury on the 17th inst. and also of appointing Delegates to the convention of the State to be held in Raleigh on the 4th Monday in Nov. next, when on motion the Hon. Edmd Deberry was unanimously called to the chair and John B. Martin appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair man, the following resolutions offered by James L. Gaines, Esq. were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it comports with the best interests of North Carolina to adopt some judicious and efficient system of internal improvement, that would afford cheap and convenient transportation of the produce of the State to some one or more market towns within the limits of the same.

Resolved further, That from the local situation of the town of Fayetteville, and the advantages attending the navigation of the Cape Fear, we deem that the most eligible place for concentrating the trade of the western counties of this State, and that the construction of a Rail Road from that place to some point on the Yadkin would be one of the most efficient means of attaining that object and of promoting the interest and prosperity of this section of the State.

Resolved further, That with a view of aiding our fellow citizens of other counties in the attainment of these objects, Delegates be appointed by this meeting to attend the internal improvement Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 17th inst. as Delegates from this County.—A committee of three persons consisting of John M. Allen, Thos Pemberton, and James L. Gaines, Esq'rs. was then appointed by the chair man to name twenty persons from this County as Delegates to the proposed convention to be held in Salisbury, who reported the following as suitable persons for that purpose viz: James Allen Esq. Col John Crump, Capt Francis Lockie, Edmund P. Lilly Esq. Col. Reuben Kendall, George W. McCain Esq. Hon. Edmond DeBerry, Jas. L. Gaines, Thos. Pemberton, John B Martin, James M. Lilly, John M. Allen, Duncan McRae Esq. Edward McCollum, John Steel, Richard Stoker, David Cochran, William A Mask Esq. James M. Butler and William Christian, which report was agreed to by the meeting. On several motions James Allen Esq. James L. Gaines, and James M. Lilly were nominated and appointed by the meeting as Delegates to the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the Monday in November next.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury and Fayetteville papers. The presiding officer, having returned its thanks to the gentleman for the manner in which he conducted the proceedings, adjourned.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On the 9th day of October inst. the 12th Anniversary of the Iredell County Bible Society was held at Fourth Creek Church. It appeared from the Report of the Managers that four members of the society, to wit, the Rev. Mr. Espy the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, James L. Hill, Esq. and Mrs. Jane Matthews, had died since their last Anniversary. The report paid a justly merited tribute of respect to their memories.

It also sets forth that this Society has procured since its formation [illegible] the parent Society by [illegible] special sale, and by donation [illegible] copies of the sacred [illegible] which only a few copies remain [illegible] depository; The society has [illegible] to the parent society the sum of [illegible] 72 25.

The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the efforts of the American Bible Societies and its auxiliaries in connection with Bible Societies in other countries to supply the whole world, accessible to Bible Agents, with the holy scriptures, in twenty years.

Resolved, That this Society will endeavour to raise, in the course of the ensuing year, a sum not less than two hundred dollars to aid the noble enterprize.

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee to attend to this business, and that they report by our court in February, to wit Messrs. Eli Ramsour, James Campbell, William King, Esqr. William Morrison, Col. Milton Campbell, William Emerson, Esqr. H. W. Boyd, John Hall jr. Squire Lowry, George Flowers, Esq. Thos. A Torrence, Capt. Thomas L. Tucker, James B. Thomas, Esq. Alexander Huggins, Robert Hill, James Adams, Capt. John Young, and Samuel King, Esq.

J. CAMPBELL, *Sec'y.*

☞ In consequence of some circumstances unexpected, there will be no races in Salisbury this fall.

HENRY GILES, *Secretary.*

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, on the morning of the 17th inst. in Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y. the Rev. A. K. BARR, of Mecklenburg County, No. Car. to Miss MARIETTA LOCKWOOD, of N. Y.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday, the 13th Instant, *Charlotte Cowan*, infant daughter of Mr. Alfred J. Moore.

In Chatham County, on the 5th inst., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. *Emilia Sands*. [Com.]

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Oct, 19, 1833.

Cotton, in seed,		lb	2½	a	3
clean,		"	12	a	14
Coffee,		"	16	a	18
Sugar, brown,		"	12½	a	16
Loaf,		"	18	a	20
Bacon,		"	10	a	
Nails,		"	8	a	10
Molasses,		gal	50	a	60
Brandy, peach,		"	40	a	45
Do app		"	33	a	40
Feathers,		lb	28	a	30
Flour,		bbl	$5,00	a	6,50
Wheat,		bush	80	a	1,00
Rye,		"	50	a	
Oats,		"	20	a	
Corn,		"	35	a	40
Salt,		"	1,25	a	1,35
Butter,		lb	10	a	12
Tallow,		"	6	a	10
Tobacco,		"	8	a	20
Whiskey,		"	30	a	30

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 15.

Peach brandy,		gal	35	a	62
app do		"	28	a	33
Bacon,		lb	9	a	10
Beeswax,		"	17	a	7½
Coffee,		"	13½	a	15
Cotton,		"	4½	a	
Corn,		bush	60	a	65
Flaxseed,		"	$1.45	a	1.50
Flour, new		bbl	5,25	a	5,75
Feathers,		lb	34	a	36
Iron,		"	4½	a	5½
Molasses,		gal	36	a	40
Nails, cut		lb	6	a	6½
Sugar, brown		"	10½	a	12
do lump		"	14	a	
do loaf		"	15	a	18
Salt,		bush	65	a	75
Wheat,		"	85	a	90
Whiskey,		gal	30	a	35
Tobacco, leaf		lb	3½	a	5½
Wool,		"	19	a	20

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. Y. and Phila.,	1	pr. ct.	dis
Do. on Charleston,	½	do	do.
South Carolina Notes,	1½ a 1¾	do	do
Virginia Notes	2	do	do

CHERAW, Oct. 15.

Bacon,		lb	10	a	12½
Butter,		"	15	a	20
Beeswax,		"	16	a	17
Coffee, prime green		"	16	a	18
do 2nd & 3d qualities		"	14	a	15½
Cotton, new		"	14½	a	15
Corn,		"	70	a	75
Flaxseed, rough		bush	$1,00	a	1,25
Flour, superfine		bbl	6,50	a	7,50
do fine		"	6,00	a	6,00

[illegible] Oct. 5.

[illegible] 16
[illegible] 12
[illegible] 1,00
[illegible] 16
[illegible] 60
Wheat, [illegible] 1,25
Flour, Spanish, [illegible]
Camden mills, [illegible]
Bacon, [illegible] 10
Whiskey [illegible]
Brandy, app. [illegible]
do peach [illegible]
[illegible]
Bacon, [illegible] 10
Brandy, app. [illegible]
do peach [illegible]
Cotton, [illegible] 10
Coffee, [illegible]
Iron, [illegible]
Flour, Spanish, bbl. [illegible] 9,00
[illegible] 10,00
[illegible] 30
[illegible] 5
[illegible] 10
[illegible] 60
[illegible] 50
[illegible] 1,00
[illegible] 1,25
[illegible] 6,50
[illegible] 6,00

[illegible] Salisbury, [illegible]

ACADEMY

THE second session of this institution, will commence on Friday the first day of November next. The [illegible] pupils, thankful for the [illegible] past, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Oct. 5th 1833. 96*if*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix of the Estate of Alexander R. Caldcleugh, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and pay, or secure their debts without delay.

E. S. CALDCLEUGH, *Ex'x.*

Davidson Co. 31 1833 78 6m

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE

Blank Warrants

Neatly Printed on Fine Paper

FOR SALE [illegible]

POETRY.

THE DEPARTURE OF SUMMER.

There is a tone in every gale,
Which speaks of blossoms gone;
Which seems to pour a lonely wail
O'er hope and beauty flown;
The trees, the fields, which wore but now
The glory of the year,
Have lost the light and blooming glow
They kept, when spring was here.

Yes, the pure radiance of the sun
On them no more descends;
The freshness of their birth is gone,
Like smiles of early friends;
The blight is on the forest tops,
And on the waving corn;
Their richness passeth, as fade the clouds
Of some gay summer morn.

Thus, looking at the golden hours
That passed so fairly soon,
Like dew from the loveliest flowers,
That melts away at noon—
I feel how fleeting are the joys
That human life can give;
How every hope the fondest employs
On earth, is fugitive.

All save that faith-enkindled hope,
Pearl virtue's fount that springs,
To lift the undying spirit up,
As on the eagle's wings;
A hope sublime—immortal—pure—
In love to mortals given—
Traced in the Word of Promise sure,
And fixed on God and Heaven.

How soon the dark, autumnal storm
O'er summer's sheen is borne!
The sad tree stands, a wasted form,
All withered in its morn.
'Tis thus with life—its dreams are new
And bright—till rolling years
Sweep each young vision from the view,
And dim the eye with tears.

Ah! life, in every year, less tide
Of stream of time sweeps on;
Within its bosom sink the pride
And hopes and raptures gone;
A troubl'ous waste of stormy years,
Beneath whose depths go down
The peasant, with his fears and fears—
The monarch with his crown:

The generous flame—the stinging love,
That thought the world its own;
And deemed no earthly power could move
Its hold from thee alone;—
These, with their charms, are rent apart—
And in the sullen wave,
That hides the past from every heart,
Ambition finds its grave.

Oh, Life! how vain a thing art thou,
If in thy little span
The spirit feels no heavenly glow
Above the world of man!
A waste thou art—where Scorn & gloom
With light and joy contend;
Where sickness steals o'er youthful bloom,
And friend departs from friend!

VARIETY.

THE SAILOR'S LOVE AFFAIR.

"I was a young man then. I had just returned from a cruise, with plenty of prize money, and went on shore to have a spree. It was at a public house a little out of Portsmouth, that I first saw Sal. Such a craft, sir I could you but have seen her! Such top-lights!—Such cat-heads! She wasn't wall-sided; she had a beautiful falling in above the bends, with such a clean run fore and aft, that she looked for all the world like a regular clipper. There wasn't a rope yarn out of place. Her yards were so square, and her rigging so neatly rattled down, that, Lord love you! the figure head of the Queen Charlotte was nothing to her. Well, sir, I told her I loved her, and she swore to be true to me. Howsomever, Sal had got a father who wanted to top the officer, and because he kept a grog-shop, said his daughter should never marry a common sailor—she should have nobody but a petty officer; Now, sir, I was only rated an A. B.—what was I to do? Sal said I had better go to sea again, and I might be promoted, and then she'd have me. Well, sir, I agreed to this; and at parting she threw her grappling iron round my neck, and began wiping her eyes, so that I felt a little queer, and thought my eye-pumps would go to work. But I put a gold watch into her hand, which comforted her a little; and then clapping my helm hard-a-starboard, I gave a broad sheer off, and went on board. We were out this cruise for eighteen months, and I had the luck to get rated captain of the maintop. So now I thought it was all right, and got leaf from the first leftenant to go to Portsmouth to get spliced to Sal, for we were at Sheerness going to refit. As I had plenty of money, I determined to make as short a passage as I could, and to have a berth aboard of a shore-going craft called the Duncan. We were all ready to start, the anchor was apeak, and only waited for it to strike eight bells; just as it was upon the hind wheel of the coach, for I had taken care to have a berth in the after part of the ship,) the clock struck eight. "Is all right?" said the coachman. "All's right," said I. Away went the coach, and threw me flat on my back in the middle of the road. "—— my eyes!" said I "who would have thought that thing would have turned round!" At which all hands burst into a laugh. The coachman backed his main top sail, I mounted aloft, and after six-and-thirty hours' run we landed safe at Portsmouth.

Well, sir, the first thing I did was to steer for Sal's. Just before I came to the house, what should I see but Sal rigged out to the very nines, with the gold watch I gave her hanging at her side! she was as merry as a cricket, and was taken in tow by a shore going fellow, with his long toggery on; in their wake were three more pair. I didn't know what to make to it, but gave chase and was soon alongside. "Sal, my love," said I, "here I am, just come from a cruize; I am rated captain of the main top, so now we'll get spliced as soon as possible." "Fellow," said she,—yes, sir, I recollect the very words,—"fellow," said she, "I don't know you." I was taken slap aback, my sails were all flat to the mast, when the dock-yard mate, (for I found out afterwards he was one,) said, "Be off! this is my wife, and you shan't insult her." "Your wife, is she?" said I, "then here's a clear way for action." I doused my hat and jacket, and gave the chap such a broadside as almost knocked the wind out of him. Two of them began at me but that I don't mind, for I thought one sailor as good as two dock-yard matees at any day in the week; but Sal singing out "You nasty villian!" clapped her fingers into my hair, and scratched my face so that I could'nt see; she then held me so tight that the two lubberly matees thumped and kicked me so that I could not move. When I came a little to myself they were all gone: That very night I shipped on board the same coach, returned to Sheerness, went on board, and swore I'd never marry another girl as long as I lived."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Illustrative of American enterprize and daring.

Shortly after the termination of the late war between Great Britain and the United States, an American citizen, then on his travels in Europe, took passage in a steam boat from Greenock, crossing the North Channel to Belfast. On the passage down the river Clyde, he, with other strangers, being not a little surprized on beholding a considerable work of defence thrown up on one of the banks of the river at a point so distant from the sea, and in a situation well land locked and apparently perfectly safe from the incursions of an external foe, on expressing his surprize to the Captain of the steam boat, (a true John Bull) at so unnecessary a fortification having been erected, he replied (little knowing that he was addressing an American, to whom the censures cast upon his countrymen for their noble daring, was a high treat) "Why sir, had we been at war with any other nation on earth, a military work in that situation would not have been at all necessary, but the d—n Yankees* are so bold and impudent that there was no telling how far they would venture to penetrate into the heart of the country; I, myself, saw two of their privateers during the war come sailing up the river, under a heavy press of canvass, within the reach of the Guns of the Battery, and thought surely they would be sunk, or at least crippled and captured, but to my astonishment & mortification, fier being fired upon, they wheeled about like a coach and four, and made off in safety, with their colors flying and their drums beating YANKEE DOODLE."

*The term Yankee, is applied in Great Britain to all Americans, whether they be of the North, the South, the East, or the West, for there they pay no regard to our geographical divisions into separate States, but know us as only one great nation, who collectively won their Liberty, and established their Independence.

Meaning of Deficient.—"Have you obtained a good character to-day, sir?" said a gentleman the other day to a little fellow just out of school. "No, sir," was the reply, "I have been deficient." "And what is the meaning of deficient?" inquired the first. "It means when you get a licking," answered the first.

'GO'—*A transitive verb.*—A teacher not long since in explaining the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs, told the classes that the verb 'go' was intransitive because it would not make sense with the words *a person* or *a thing* after it. When a little fellow looking very significantly at him, said "Sir, don't people go *the whole hog* sometimes?"

MAJ. JACK DOWNING—A YANKEE GIBLET.

Some Yankee giblets have been bought,
Like wooden nutmegs, fit for nought;
Though dogged cheap, and polish'd fine,
They break, when even boiling time.
But now they make them rather better;
The price is up, we learn by letter,
That the demand is much increas'd,
A gimblet made away Down East,
Bores round and round by secret springs;
In Cabinet work, 'tis just the thing;
And when 'tis whet on Martin's gizzard,
Bores Hickory through from A to Izzard.

NEW CHEAP
Spring & Summer
GOODS.

THE firm of HACKETT & LEMLY having been dissolved, the business in future will be conducted by

S. LEMLY & SON,

Who are receiving direct from

New-York & Philadelphia,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Of the latest Importations, consisting of

Dry-Goods, & Groceries, Hats, Bonnets & Shoes, *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, and* PLATED WARE, *Saddlery, Crockery, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

LIKEWISE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Greek, Latin and English *SCHOOL BOOKS,*

And all other articles usually kept in retail Stores, which they intend selling at small profits for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

They respectfully invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine the assortment for themselves.

Cotton, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, and almost every description of country produce will be taken at fair prices, in exchange for goods

Salisbury, N. C. 1st May. 1833. 74tf

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of disposing of my establishment, (OLD POINT COMFORT) in the Town of Salisbury, North Carolina, which has been kept by me as a house of

Entertainment,

For the last fifteen years; and well known as one of the best stands for that purpose, in the Western part of North Carolina. It is conveniently situated, on the main Street, between the Court-House and the State Bank, the lot has a front on Corbin street, of 100 feet, and runs back to the street in the rear. The house is large, containing 20 rooms,—a large Dining room, a parlour, a common hall, or reading-room, and a bar-room. The stables are sufficient for 60 horses, with Granaries, Carriage house, &c. Over and above the other buildings, which conduce to the comfort and convenience of such an establishment, is a Brick Kitchen, Wash-house, Oven, Ice-house, and two Wells; out of one, the water is conveyed by pipes under the ground to the Stable. The pantry, kitchen, and wash-house are well arranged under the same roof with the main building, which renders it very convenient to the Land-Lady.

With the above property, I would also sell 2 or 3 unimproved lots, convenient to the premises.—All of which, will be disposed of on accommodating terms, with, or without the furniture.

At present, there are three Stages that stop at this establishment:—A line three times a week, to and from Raleigh direct, through Randolph.—The Piedmont line, North and South, 3 times a week, and a line from this place to Statesville, Wilkesborough, &c. twice a week. WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury N. C. Sept. 13, 1833.

☞ The Register, at Raleigh, will please insert the above advertisement six times, and forward the account to the subscriber at Salisbury. 6:99

New Tailor Shop
IN LEXINGTON N. C.
Mr. Theophilus M. Simpson

MOST respectfully informs his friends, & the public at large, that he is now carrying on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches in the town of Lexington, N. C. in the shop East of the Court House, formerly occupied by P. Fowler.

He regularly receives the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions, which will enable him to make any gentleman

A fashionable suit of Clothes,

on short notice, and in a superior style of workmanship. He hopes by assiduous attention to business to merit a share of public pstronage.

April 12, 1833. 71tf

Head Quarters,
Salisbury, September 5th.

The Officers

OF the 63rd Regiment of NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA, are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 30th October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with side arms, for drill; and, also, at 9 o'clock the next day, with their respective companies, for review.

By order of the Colonel,

3:94 B. CRAIGE, *Adj't.*

FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the place where I now live, consisting of a good dwelling house, a convenient house for an

OFFICE,

or shop, and other necessary buildings.

Also several other lots in Town.

All persons indebted to me, are requested to settle before the first of January next, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer; and those I owe are requested to call, as I am ready at any time to pay them.

The business of my shop will be carried on until I leave here.

12:108 JOHN UTZMAN.

Salisbury, Oct. 14. 1833.

ATTENTION!

The Commissioned Officers

IN the first Regiment of IREDELL COUNTY MILITIA, are hereby notified, to appear in Statesville, on Thursday the 24th of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipt according to law, for Drill Muster.

....Also....

ON Friday, the 25th, at 10 oclock, you will attend with the respective companies under your command, equipt according to law, for General Review. 92—tm

JOHN MURDOCH,
Col. Com'dt

AUGUST 24, 1833.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW:
THE STEAM BOAT MACON.

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between *Charleston & Cheraw* calling at *George Town* on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach *Cheraw* at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expence of Boat. J. B CLOUGH.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf J. B. C.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th inst, a bright mulatto man, named

GEORGE,

who is remarkably artful and will probably endeavor to pass as a free man. He had when he left two suits of fine homespun Jeans, one black filled with wool, the other nearly a pale snuff color. He is about thirty years of age, about six feet high, inclined to be knockkneed, flat footed, his toes turn out, much more than common,—his voice strong, and bold countenance I will give a reward of twenty five dollars to any person who will apprehend said boy, & confine him in any Jail out of the county, so that I will be enabled to get him again, any intelligence respecting the said boy will be thankfully received by me, directed to Pocket Creek Post Office, Moore County, N. C. DUNCAN MURCHISON.

September 13th, 1833. 6:99

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh Aug.

Jesse Harriss' Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, at August Term, 1833, of Davidson County Court, as Executors of the last will and testament of Jesse Harriss, sen. late, of said County, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate, to present them duly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted are desired to make pay ment immediately.

R. HARRISS,
C. M. HARRISS, } *Exors.*
W. HARRISS,

August 30th 1833.

Blank Deeds,

O *every description, neatly Printed, and* [illegible] *constantly on sale at this Office.*

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons against trading with James Cranford for two notes, for $30 each, and dated Sept. 28th, 1833; one of said notes drawn in favor of Francis Johnson, and signed by James Cranford, Burgess Cranford, Thomas Gowens, Thomas Innis and Alfred Cox. The other signed by James Cranford, Thomas Gowens and Alfred Cox, payable to Wm. Thomason 3 months after date. The said notes were unfairly obtained by said Cranford without any consideration whatever and will not be paid.

ALFRED COX,
BURGESS CRANFORD,
THOMAS GOWENS,
THOMAS INNIS.

Sept 30 1833. 3:98

Attention!
Rowan Troopers,

YOU are hereby commanded to parade in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday the 31st October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. equipped in the uniform of the Troop. Absentees may rest assured that the law will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Captain,

3:99 JAS. OWENS, *O. S.*

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

NOTICE.

[illegible] *hereby given to Moses Whitson, one of the* [illegible] *Hall, dec'd. that there is now* [illegible] *hands of the subscriber, a* [illegible] *dollars, which is the* [illegible] *hereof of said Hall, deceased,* [illegible] *and unless the said Moses Whitson* [illegible] *and claim said money within the time prescribed by law, application will be made to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to direct the disposition of it, and the law directs.*

W. ROBINSON, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 5th 1833. 86 3m

NEW YORK FARMER,
AND
AMERICAN GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

Whole number, Volume 6. New Series, Volume First. No. 1, for January 1833, *is just published.*

THIS is an Agricultural periodical, published *monthly*, containing 32 large quarto pages of three columns each, devoted particularly to *Agriculture, Horticulture,* &c. It will also contain much interesting matter upon other subjects, such for instance as *road making and repairing*, together with *steam carriages* for common roads, with other modes of improving internal communication. Its main object, however, is to collect from those who cultivate the soil *scientifically*, and *observingly*, and to disseminate such information as may tend to improve the mode of cultivation throughout our widely extended country. No person will deny the utility of such a publication properly conducted; nor will any one doubt me when I say that such a paper cannot be properly conducted and handsomely executed, without an extensive circulation and prompt payment to meet its expenses.

Terms, THREE Dollars per annum, in advance; and will not be sent without, as at this present price, it will not pay a commission for collecting, nor bear the loss arising from want of punctuality on the part of subscribers.

D. K. MINOR, *Proprietor,*
24 Wall-street, New-York.

Blank Warrants,
Neatly Printed on Fine Paper,
FOR SALE HERE.—CHEAP.